## Northern District of California

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

RESH, INC,

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Plaintiff,

v.

BARRETT CONRAD, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 22-cv-01427-EJD (VKD)

## INTERIM ORDER RE FEBRUARY 28, 2024 DISCOVERY DISPUTE

Re: Dkt. No. 100

Plaintiff Resh, Inc. ("Resh") and defendants Robert Conrad, Inc. ("Skimlite"), Barrett Conrad, and James Conrad ask the Court to determine whether Resh may withhold "MS Paint drawings" made by its named inventor, Eric Resh, on the basis of attorney-client privilege and/or the attorney work-product doctrine. See Dkt. No. 100. The Court recently resolved a similar dispute regarding Resh's invocation of attorney-client privilege during Mr. Resh's deposition (the "deposition dispute"). Dkt. No. 97. The Court finds this dispute suitable for resolution without oral argument. Civil L.R. 7-1(b).

The document or documents in dispute are identified as "Document 10209" in Resh's privilege log. See Dkt. No. 100-1 at 1. That entry bears the description, "Eric Resh Word/Paint documents addressed to [Resh's attorney]," and is further described as containing a "draft patent application of Mr. Resh's swimming pool pole inventions." *Id.* 

The Court notes that Skimlite only requests the production of Mr. Resh's "MS Paint drawings," see Dkt. No. 100 at 1, and that Resh conceded that these drawings, which were eventually published in its patent application, are "public and discoverable," in the parties' earlier submission regarding the deposition dispute, see Dkt. No. 95 at 7. Now, however, Resh asserts

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that these drawing are part of a "draft patent application" prepared by Mr. Resh and sent to his attorney. Dkt. No. 100 at 4. This assertion appears to be inconsistent with the excerpts of Mr. Resh's deposition testimony regarding his MS Paint drawings submitted to the Court in connection with the deposition dispute. That testimony reflects that Mr. Resh shared the drawings with one or more third parties in order to put his invention "into production." See Dkt. No. 95-1 (Resh dep. 64:20-67:7).

As the Court explained in its order resolving the deposition dispute, Federal Circuit law applies to the privilege question presented here. See Dkt. No. 97 at 3; In re Spalding Sports Worldwide, Inc., 203 F.3d 800, 803-04 (2000). The attorney-client privilege protects from discovery a client's confidential communications to an attorney for the purpose of obtaining legal advice, as well an attorney's confidential communications to a client for the purpose of providing legal advice. In re Spalding, 203 F.3d at 805 (citing Upjohn Co. v. United States, 449 U.S. 383, 390, 396 (1981)). "The work-product doctrine protects from discovery documents, tangible things, or compilations of materials that were prepared in anticipation of litigation by a party or its representative." Waymo LLC v. Uber Techs., Inc., 870 F.3d 1350, 1362 (Fed. Cir. 2017) (citing United States v. Richey, 632 F.3d 559, 567 (9th Cir. 2011)); see also Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(3).

Resh argues that Document 10209 is a communication from Mr. Resh to counsel for the purpose of seeking legal advice regarding patent prosecution. Dkt. No. 100 at 4. As noted above, to the extent Document 10209 includes Mr. Resh's MS Paint drawings, that argument is at odds with Resh's earlier submission in connection with the deposition dispute. The Court also notes that the privilege log's description of Document 10209, which refers to "Word/Paint documents," does not match Resh's argument, as the entry appears to describe multiple documents, rather than a single communication. See Dkt. No. 100-1 at 1. Nevertheless, Resh suggests that, if the Court were to review Document 10209, it would be apparent that the privilege applies to the material Resh has withheld. See Dkt. No. 100 at 4-5.

Given the discrepancies noted above, requiring Resh to submit Document 10209 to the Court for *in camera* review may be the most expeditious means to resolve this dispute. Accordingly, the Court orders Resh to provide the material corresponding to Document 10209 for

## Case 5:22-cv-01427-EJD Document 103 Filed 03/04/24 Page 3 of 3

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United States District Court

in camera review by March 8, 2024. The material shall be delivered to chambers and shall not be
filed on the docket. For the reasons explained in the Court's order resolving the deposition
dispute, the work-product doctrine does not apply to Document 10209. See Dkt. No. 97 at 5.

## IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: March 4, 2024

VIRGINIA K. DEMARCHI United States Magistrate Judge